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CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
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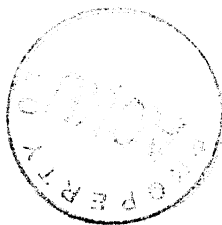
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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.
2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources available are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: FEBRUARY 1986



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ACRONYMS

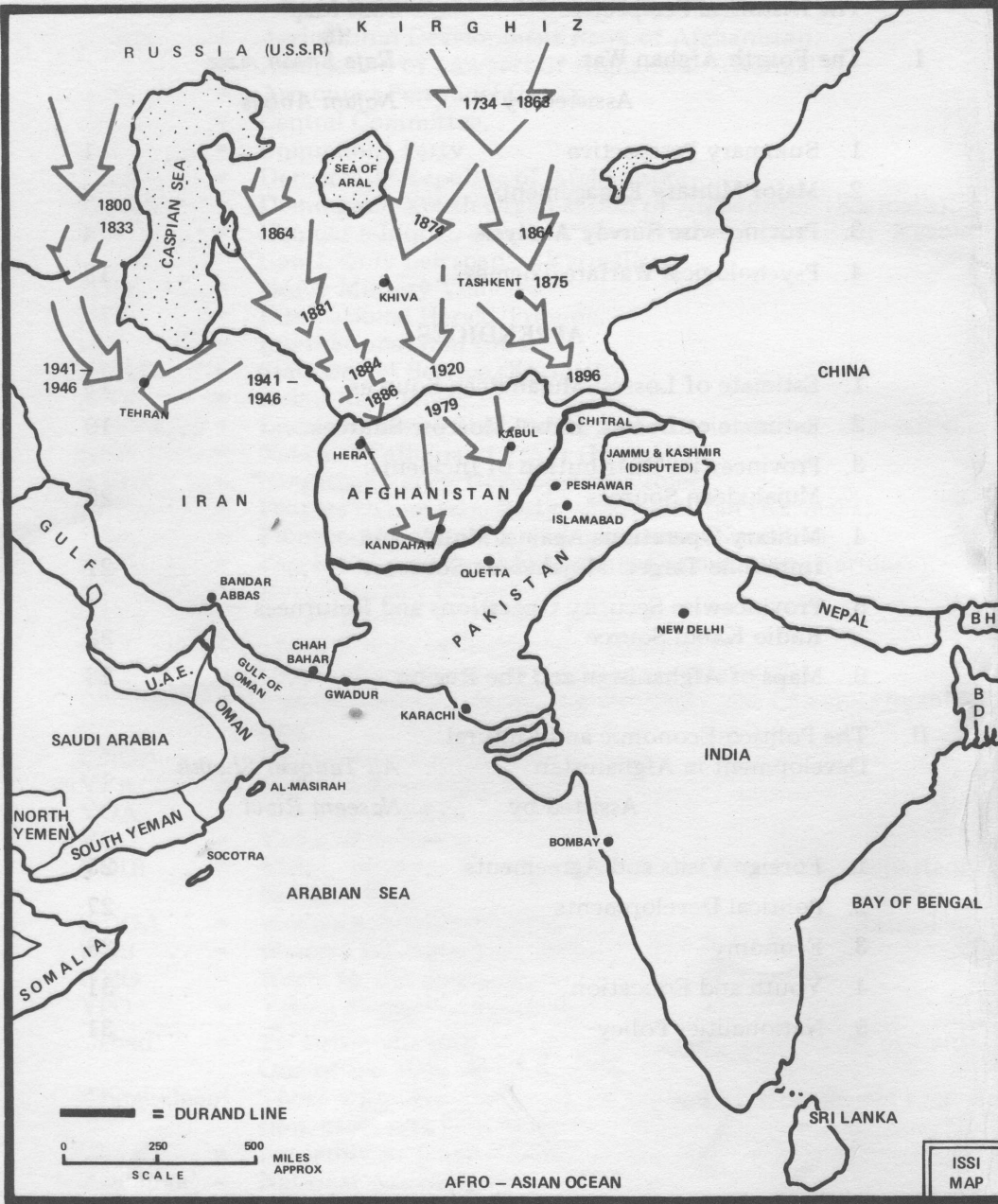
AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's).
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US\$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official)

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I. — THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6 page 23)

Mujahideen sources reported 304 engagements in 27 provinces (except Bamiyan and Zabul) and Radio Kabul reported 26 Soviet-Karmal military operations against Mujahideen in 11 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan during February 1986. As the combat frequency of Afghan war continues to increase and has touched a new level, exceeding 300 for the first time, Kabul-Moscow's coverage of the war still remains very low and highly selective. Significantly, however, Radio Kabul reported maximum number of Soviet-Karmal security operations in the provinces bordering Soviet Union, especially Takhar, followed by Kabul region (see Appendix 5).

Soviet-Karmal winter offensives of December-January seem to have triggered enormous increase in Mujahideen activity including counter-offensives, rather than subduing resistance (see Appendices 3 and 4). The Soviet casualties have once again markedly risen and are continuing to increase. There are more reports than in the previous months with regard to direct and even exclusive Soviet participation in combat against Mujahideen and several massacres. Soviet commandos and paratroops including Spetsnaz are being increasing fielded on various fighting fronts. Fighting has also expanded in and around the urban centres. Mujahideen sources reported 51 such engagements in Kabul, Qandahar, Herat, Jalalabad and another 10 provincial capitals. This escalation has closely coincided with the recent visit of the UN Mediator Mr. Diego Cordovez to this region in search of a peaceful settlement of the crisis through the Geneva negotiations.

The pattern of conflict during the month remained largely a continuity of the situation reported in January. Intense fighting continued throughout Qandahar, i.e., in and around Qandahar city/cantonment, various Mujahideen bases all over the province and at practically all smaller towns and district headquarters. Mujahideen destroyed most of the recently established Soviet-Karmal post in Jaghori district of Ghazni and subsequent Soviet-Karmal offensive in the area was repulsed by the Mujahideen after month long fighting which lasted till February 12. Mujahideen also managed to seize several Soviet tanks in Ghazni recently. In the provinces of Paktika and Pakhtiya, Mujahideen

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoys to Zazi and Nari/Chamkani and between Katawaz and Sharna and attacked Soviet-Karmal posts south of Khost in a joint operation of various major groups. Heavy fighting continued in Ningarhar in the wake of the Nazian offensive, beginning January and lasting through a good part of February and where some 250 to 300 Soviet troops (mostly commandos/Spetsnaz) were killed and wounded.

Sizeable fighting also continued in Kunar and all along the Soviet border. Mujahideen from Badakhshan crossed river Amu into Tajikistan, struck Soviet targets and then recrossed into Takhar (Afghanistan) alongwith several Soviet Border Guards taken prisoners on the Soviet soil. (Perhaps it was in retaliation to Soviet forces capturing Afghans in those areas and then taking them across to the Soviet side for interrogation and execution purposes.)

Kabul region also witnessed considerable military activity from both sides. Soviet bombing had increased considerably in the outskirts and sometimes suburbs of Kabul, reportedly after the recent trip of Moscow-based Western journalists to Afghanistan. Both Mujahideen reports and Kabul's own coverage of the war tended to confirm escalation around Kabul. The capital Kabul was subjected to three different types of attacks: Mujahideen rocketted the airport and other targets including the Soviet Embassy (US Embassy was also struck, perhaps inadvertently); undertook urban guerilla operations such as bomb blasts, gunbattles and minor ambush activity using mines as well; attacked Soviet-Karmal security posts in the suburbs and outskirts of Kabul city. Further north, Soviet-Karmal convoys were ambushed along the Salang highway in Parwan. Mujahideen also rocketted targets around Charikar, leading to Soviet retaliatory bombing very close to the town. Heavy clashes in Panjsher sent back very large number of wounded Soviet and Karmal troops to Kabul hospitals. Meanwhile Soviet casualties from Herat and Qandahar, besides those from Ningarhar and elsewhere, were being transported to Soviet Union in transport aircraft equipped with full hospital outfit.

Mujahideen sources reported atleast two instances of exchange of prisoners involving Mujahideen commanders and Soviet soldiers. Mujahideen reportedly took an unusually larger number of Soviet prisoners. The identity of one such prisoner, Sergi Michaelovich from Kiev, was also made public. He was a tank mechanic and taken prisoner in Sinjit valley of Parwan province.

As regards expansion of the Soviet military infrastructure in Afghanistan, a new airfield was reportedly being built in the province of Farah bordering Iran and close to Pakistan (see details in Section 3).

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Nazian offensive (Ningarhar)

A detailed account should be included in subsequent issue of the Afghan Report.

Nimruz

Mujahideen destroyed 24 tanks/APCs and inflicted sizable casualties during two major clashes near the Iranian border on January 13.

Qandahar

Soviet commandos destroyed Mujahideen base in Hadda Mountains and massacred 88 civilians on February 15.

Balkh

Mujahideen broke Soviet-Karmal siege of Aliabad and inflicted heavy losses on February 3.

Faryab

500 Mujahideen destroyed 15 Soviet-Karmal army/militia posts and killed/wounded 96 Soviet-Karmal troops during fierce fighting in Meshaq area from January 1 to 8 (VOA report: see Section 3). Radio Kabul also reported Soviet-Karmal security operations in Faryab.

Herat

Soviet forces massacred civilian population in Zindajan area during December last. Major Soviet-Karmal offensives against Mujahideen during February involved 200 civilian and 107 Soviet-Karmal casualties.

Farah

Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their bases in Sharafat Koh area and inflicted heavy losses on February 2. Soviet-Karmal forces carried out a big clearing operation in Bala Baluk area, 65 km from Farah city on Herat-Qandahar highways, from January 16 to 27. The area is reportedly the site for the construction of a new Soviet airfield in Southern Afghanistan.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen shot down 6 aircraft and 5 helicopters in Deh Rud area in the wake of prolonged fighting in December-January.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 24 tanks/APCs, inflicted sizeable casualties, captured 11 Soviet troops and lost 21 men in two clashes near Iranian border January 13.

VOIR: Mujahideen mined a military convoy in Zaranj (February 15)* and killed 14 Soviet-Karmal troops near Zaranj (February 23). Mujahideen destroyed 3 Soviet-Karmal posts in Chakhansur area (February 20).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 5 tanks during retaliatory Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground attack in Dilaram area (February 6). Mujahideen destroy 3 Soviet-Karmal posts at Chakhansur (February 20).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided Soviet-Karmal post at Khalch January 15. Mujahideen struck another post in Nadi Ali district January 18. Mujahideen rocketted Lashkargah airport February 1. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter at Lashkargah February 2. Soviet bombing struck civilians in Lashkargah.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy (February 23).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Karmal force, followed by Soviet-Karmal bombing on civilians in Lashkargah (February 19). Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy (February 27).

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Operations in Qandahar city: Mujahideen raided Soviet-Karmal post at Shah Bazar January 13; Soviet-Karmal troops attacked Islamdara and 5 other districts of the city, killed 29 Mujahideen and destroyed Mujahideen base mid-January; Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy crossing Nazar Jan Bagh Bridge; Mujahideen attack on Soviet-Karmal positions led to Soviet retaliatory shelling, which set ablaze Haji Abdur Rahman Market February 8; Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal posts at Majidi, Spina Aday and Qandahar Gate. Soviet air-cum-ground attack struck civilians in Mahalajat area. Mujahideen attacked Arghandab district HQs January 12. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal covoy at Nehr Siraj in Mewand district January 13. Mujahideen struck Fatherland Front offices at Mewand January 15. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack at

*The date given in parenthesis are of the actual broadcasts.

Siah Sang Pass between Khakrez and Arghandab January 21. Soviet bombing struck civilians in Siah Sang valley January 23-30. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal column near Spinbuldak January 22. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen bases at Shah Agha January 23-30. Mujahideen ambushed Khad jeep in Spinbuldak January 24. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet forces at Muqar on Kabul highway January 26. Mujahideen ambushed two Soviet-Karmal columns in Wadember area of Punjab January 27. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal force near Mirza Khan Fort February 4. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal force at Dand February 5. Mujahideen struck Dand district HQs February 6. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet convoy at Charbagh in Daud February 7. Mujahideen struck PDPA Parcham office at Shah Wali Kot February 8. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal convoy from Shindand February 9. Mujahideen shot down 5 aircraft/helicopters (in Qandahar province) February 1-10. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal column in Mewand area February 9. Soviet commandos destroyed Mujahideen base in Hadda mountains and killed 88 civilians February 15. Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet MiG at Mansurabad during air raid in Arghandab district February 22. Mujahideen commander Ishaq alias Lal Malang released in exchange of Andrei Sergeich Oslov on February 20, captured by Mujahideen in Qandahar a few months back. Mujahideen attacked Khad office at Mewand. Soviet-Karmal forces struck Mujahideen in Dand district. Soviet-Karmal forces undertook major air-cum-ground offensive against Mujahideen bases in Arghandab district. Mujahideen downed 1 MiG in Arghandab. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal column at Pashtun Bagh.

VOIR and Radio Tehran: Several reports.

VOA: 40 Soviet-Karmal troops killed during continued Soviet-Karmal attacks on Mujahideen bases outside Qandahar city February 2-5; Mujahideen shelling blasted all four walls of Soviet post at Qazi Ghulam Jumman; Mujahideen attacked 2 Soviet-Karmal posts at Pashnaul outside Qandahar city and fighting still continuing (February 6). Soviet commandos destroyed Mujahideen base, killed many civilians of 2 villages and lost 2 helicopters in Karda mountains, 49 km from Pakistan border, during 24 hours fighting February 15; Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal HQs in Qandahar and destroyed ammunition depot February 17 (February 22).

Radio Kabul: Several misled families returned (February 18). 23 counter-revolutionaries killed and 5 captured (February 24).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 6 out of 7 Soviet-

Karmal posts established in Jaghori till end of January, destroyed 6 tanks and captured 50 Soviet-Karmal troops. Soviet commandos killed 8 civilians (4 women) at Baghi Khel in Qarabagh district January 11. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal offensive after destroying 10 tanks/HMVs and 7 helicopters during month long fighting January 11 to February 12. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal column at Qala Musa in Qarabagh district. Mujahideen ambush 3 tank columns in Qarabagh district early February. Mujahideen mined 8 Soviet tanks at Shiltam on Ghazni-Paktiya route during second half February. Mujahideen downed 2 aircraft and 4 helicopters dropping paratroops, destroyed hundreds of MVs and inflicted heavy casualties and many civilians got killed during Soviet offensive January 14. Mujahideen destroyed 3 aircraft, 2 tanks and 3 MVs, captured 3 Soviet troops and lost 7 men near Ghazni airfield January 15. Mujahideen destroyed 2 helicopters and killed 10 Soviet troops during raid on Soviet military centre at Nawa January 22. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal offensive in Jaghori January 24, while Soviet bombing killed 36 civilians. Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Mujahideen centre at Torghan Ghar January 2. Mujahideen of Shilgar Front foiled Soviet-Karmal search campaign in Jaghori involving heavy losses on both sides including tens of civilian casualties February 3-6.

VOIR: Citing WDS, Mujahideen downed 2 Soviet aircraft (February 16).

VOG: Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft and captured many tanks in southern Ghazni, followed by destruction of a village during retaliatory bombing (February 12). Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft and 4 helicopters during Soviet-Karmal aerial attack on civilian areas in southern Ghazni (February 18).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen rocketted Soviet-Karmal ammunition depot in Shehr-e-Nau January 20. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal installations at Sara Ghundi January 21. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal posts at Hisarak and Patwali January 25. Mujahideen of Chamkani and Jani Khel Fronts struck Karmal forces at Nozi Khola January 25. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force at Yahya Khel January 27. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal convoy and downed 1 helicopter between Katawaz and Sharna February 9. Mujahideen rocketted Karmal posts on Koh Salman and Koh Khost areas January 30.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen of Syed Akbar Front disarmed a

group of Khad agents at Barwand near the border, blew up Soviet ammunition depot, killing 12 Soviet troops and seized Soviet-Karmal truck loaded with cooking oil early February. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal convoy and captured 2 Soviet troops at Sikander Khel February 9. Mujahideen launched big attacks on Soviet-Karmal positions south of Khost at Tora Gharai February 13. Soviet-Karmal units left Khost for Lezhar February 15. Mujahideen downed 1 SU-27 aircraft during Soviet offensive at Shaheed Jahadwal. Soviet-Karmal reinforcements reached Zazi cantt and Nari.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal convoy of 250 APCs/trucks heading for Zazi (February 1). Mujahideen downed 2 aircraft, mined 1 tank and 1 truck and killed 18 Soviet troops in Zadran sector of Khost; Mujahideen killed 140 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroyed 20 APCs and downed 1 MiG near Khost (February 20).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen mined 1 APC and killed 30 Soviet-Karmal troops near Jabee garrison in Sikander Khel area; Mujahideen destroyed a number of vehicles and killed 80 Soviet-Karmal troops in Paktiya (February 7).

VOA: 500 Mujahideen from various groups jointly launched rocket/mortar attack from Tora Hill on 2 Soviet-Karmal posts in Khost area February 13 (February 16).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Karmal post near Shinwar January 18. Soviet bombing killed 11 refugees in Hisarak district January 21. Mujahideen overran Vaghari post in Achin district January 22. Soviet troops replaced Karmal troops at Gorko border post near Daka because of suspicion on January 22-23. Mujahideen struck Gorko border post January 26. Fierce clashes in Goshta town east of Jalalabad January 26. Mujahideen beat back thousands of militiamen led by 6 Soviet advisors in Sarobi and Shinwar districts January 28. Mujahideen struck Soviet military camp near Daka January 29 night. Mujahideen downed 2 helicopters and 3 aircraft, destroyed 17 tanks/MVs, wiped out 5 Soviet-Karmal posts, seized large quantity of ammunition, killed/wounded 300 Soviet troops and prompted 80 Karmal defections during Soviet-Karmal offensive in Nazian (and adjoining districts) January 28 to February 15. Mujahideen struck 3 Soviet-Karmal barracks in Chap-parhar January 30. 36 Karmal troops defected at Bander in Achin district February 9. Mujahideen struck Shamshad post near Torkham and prompted 8 Karmal defections February 8. Soviet-Karmal shelling struck Mujahideen bases in Kama and Daka areas and Mujahideen ambushed 2 APCs February 8. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal

post at Lalpuri. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal reinforcements to Nazian at Batikot February 9. Mujahideen of Tabuk Front ambushed Soviet-Karmal force on Jalalabad-Kunar highway February 10. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal post No. 2 at Loya Daka February 10. Mujahideen overran Kan̄kar post near Torkham and captured Karmal militiamen February 11. Mujahideen attacked Haft Chah post between Torkham and Daka. Series of clashes took place at Hazrat Nau and Shalman till February 12. Mujahideen rocketted Karmal army HQs and air base at Jalalabad February 15. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post in Behsud district of Khawaja Umari February 12. Mujahideen destroyed 15 tanks/APCs at Nazian February 24. Mujahideen wiped out 3 Soviet-Karmal posts at Nazian February 25. Mujahideen from Shalman Front struck Soviet forces at Sarhad Dari near Torkham, Kankar Tahana and Lalpur subdistrict February 10. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions at Kama, Mehman Dara and Gandab. Mujahideen struck Soviet base at Samar Khel, 12 km from Torkham Demarcation Line, destroyed 13 tanks/APCs and killed/wounded dozens of Russians. Mujahideen shot down 2 helicopter gunships and destroyed 5 tanks in Torkham Line area (late February). Mujahideen attacked 4 Soviet-Karmal posts in Lalpuri district.

VOIR and Radio Tehran: Several reports of fierce fighting.

VOA: Mujahideen captured/executed Karmal army's Lt. Col. Barri Ilahi, 5 lieutenants, 1 Khad officer and another Karmal official after attack on Soviet-Karmal positions at Kama and Daka January 29 (February 4). 2 Khad agents were killed and several wounded in an explosion at Gari Chauri (February 8). Despite helicopter bombing, Mujahideen destroyed 1 Soviet-Karmal post, 2 tanks and 1 heavy gun at Kama Daka during 6 hrs engagement January 28 (February 13). Large number of Karmal troops surrendered 20 km from Khyber Pass at Nazian February 5 (February 13). Peshawar residents for the first time heard Soviet artillery sounds from Nazian for hours February 15; Mujahideen downed 1 aircraft at Nazian (February 16). Mujahideen prevented Soviet forces from reaching their (Mujahideen) base at Nazian since 3 weeks (February 21). 1,000 Soviet and 900 Karmal troops including paratroops participated in Nazian offensive at Mahari, 30 km from Pakistan border, since 4 weeks; 19 Karmal troops got killed and 300 defected in Nazian last week; offensive was aimed at blocking Mujahideen routes and secure routes of anti-Pakistan Communists living in Tirah/Khyber Agency (February 21). 100 women and aged demonstrated in Jalalabad raising anti-war slogans and stoned government offices upon return of many dead/wounded Karmal troops (from Nazian) and 2 protesting women got killed when a tank opened

fire on the demonstration (February 27). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal base near Jalalabad (February 28).

BBC: 2 Karmal helicopters entered 20 km inside (Pakistan territory) and fired rockets on a village at Luqman Khel, wounding 3 civilians (February 1). Fighting continued near Khyber Pass and some artillery shelling fell on Pakistani soil; 2,000 Soviet-Karmal troops engaged 600 Mujahideen at Nazian, 20 miles from Pakistan border (February 18).

VOG: Soviet-Karmal forces with 450 tanks attacked Nazian to regain control of the road held by Mujahideen (February 16). After one of severest operations this winter Mujahideen regained control of Nazian heights, supply route of 500 Mujahideen (February 22).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen rocketted 3 Karmal posts at Sankai subdistrict HQs, Kunar Khas and village Pusht January 28. Mujahideen struck Karmal militia in Ganjgal and Nawat areas of Narang, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing February 1. Mujahideen struck Chagha Sarai February 9. 1 Karmal army officer and 5 troops surrendered to Mujahideen at Shamkai in Shanki district February 10. Soviet-Karmal forces ambushed Mujahideen in Ganjgal valley of Sarkani district February 18. Soviet troops engaged Mujahideen in the valley of Ganjgal and suffered 7 casualties February 22.

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: 35 Mujahideen of Badakhshan crossed river Amu, struck targets inside Tajikistan territory, recrossed into Takhar (Afghanistan) along with many Soviet prisoners (see Section 2). Mujahideen destroyed 20 tanks/trucks and killed 80 Soviet-Karmal troops in major ambush between Taloqan and Far Khar January 15. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post at Khawaja Ghor. Mujahideen downed 1 MiG near Taloqan city February 9.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions in Baharak district, seized sizeable arms/ammunition and prompted several Karmal defections (February 2).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Soviet forces launched a big offensive in Ishkamish district to secure release of Soviet captives with Mujahideen taken from across river Amu (see Section 2).

VOIR: Mujahideen liberated a village from Soviet-Karmal control and captured 100 Soviet-Karmal troops including 18 Tajikistanis.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen killed 18 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 1 truck (February 28).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 18 "saboteurs" and captured large number in a series of operations in different areas of Takhar; security forces killed 12 saboteurs, destroyed 5 hideouts and seized huge quantity of arms, 5 mortar guns and 18 Klashnikov rifles in Ishkamish outskirts (February 22). A group of "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered (February 23). Security forces killed 23 and captured 8 counter-revolutionaries (February 24).

Radio Moscow: Citing Kabul, 5 counter-revolutionaries captured (February 23).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal tank column moving from Khanabad to Takhar January 12. Another Soviet-Karmal convoy ambushed in Khanabad district January 31. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Karmal contingent near Khanabad town February 6.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 1 Soviet-Karmal tank (February 28).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided Karmal militia post, killed 4 militia men and captured 91 and destroyed 5 tanks at Shahshar in Andarab district December 1. Mujahideen ambushed 2 tanks, 3 MVs, killed 25 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized 1 HMT and 11 rifles on Mazar-i-Sharif highway at Pule Khumri January 10.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy at Jabal Siraj (February 17).

Radio Tehran: 160 Karmal troops killed during 3 days fighting (February 27). Mujahideen captured 12 Soviet tanks (February 28).

VOA: Mujahideen struck a military post for 2 days, killed 100 Soviet-Karmal troops and 7 officers and destroyed many vehicles in Northern Baghlan early February.

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 23 counter-revolutionaries, captured 5 and seized huge quantity of arms (February 24).

Radio Moscow: Citing Kabul, security forces captured 5 counter-revolutionaries (February 23).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet force encircling

Aliabad and retreating Soviet troops took along several dead bodies February 3. Mujahideen struck 5 villages at Gara Dara under Soviet-Karmal control on February 13. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal post guarding gas pipeline at Dara Mirza. Mujahideen attacked a large Soviet-Karmal convoy on Balkh-Jozjan highway.

VOIR: Mujahideen carried out operation near Mazar-i-Sharif (February 8). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions at Shulgara (February 11). Defecting Karmal army officer from 18th Div in Mazar-i-Sharif said forty per cent of his division had deserted in past 3 years (February 21/reported by Radio Tehran).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen had struck gas pipeline and suspended its supply to Soviet Union November 24 to 27, 1985. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal force at Sozma Qila January 19. Mujahideen struck 3 posts in Sange Chaharak area.

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed a number of counter-revolutionaries and captured 12 in Sang Chaharak district (February 22).

Radio Moscow: Security forces captured 5 counter-revolutionaries and seized huge quantity of weapons.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided a militia post and captured 24 militiamen in Maimana January 19. Mujahideen captured 35 Karmal troops and seized 50 guns during raid on Qaiser security post January 1. Mujahideen overran another Soviet-Karmal post and seized 12 rifles in Maimana January 5.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions, killed 80 troops, destroyed 1 munition depot and seized 20 trucks and 1,500 rounds ammunition in Faizabad district of Faryab (February 6).

VOA: 500 Mujahideen destroyed 15 Soviet-Karmal army/militia posts previously in government-controlled Meshaq area, 100 km from Soviet border, and killed/wounded 96 Soviet-Karmal troops on January 1 to 8 (February 1).

Radio Kabul: Security forces wiped out a number of "rebels", arrested another 13 including their ring leader and seized 1 rocket, 1 machine gun and other arms during operations at village Tonda Khan in Daulatabad district (February 17). 200 member group of counter-revolutionaries led by Ghaffar and Sultan surrendered alongwith their arms (February 18). 1 group of counter-revolutionaries voluntarily surrendered; 17 counter-revolutionaries were killed and 2 wounded in Pushtoon Kot outskirts (February 23).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet army jeep, followed by retaliatory bombing on civilians at Qala Nau January 26. Mujahideen destroyed 2 Soviet-Karmal posts in Qala Nau.

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Soviet forces massacred large number of civilians, with their bodies lying unburied, in Zindajan district December last. Mujahideen attack Soviet-Karmal position, inflicted sizeable losses and seized large quantity of ammunition at Chapdeh December 11. Mujahideen missile fire shot down 1 helicopter near Shore Ab town January 20. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoys and Soviet bombing killed 18 civilians in Karta, Mahale-e-Nau and Qandahar Gate areas of Herat city January 30. Soviet troops looted wheat market at Herat Gate February 8. Mujahideen killed 17 Soviet-Karmal troops and some high-ranking officers at Hakimji and Dewan Chah February 18. Mujahideen attacked 2 Soviet-Karmal posts at Doab February 18. Soviet-Karmal offensives in Baraman, Pai Minarha, Darbe Malek, Mahale Babaji, Hakimji, Diwan Cha, Mehala Wardakhs, Abdul Wali and Talawa led to 200 civilians, 47 Soviet-Karmal and 60 Afghan Communist casualties February 11 to 28. Mujahideen wiped out Soviet-Karmal post at Jani Nau, near Iranian border in Ghorian district. Mujahideen destroyed 7 Soviet-Karmal vehicles and inflicted several casualties during clashes at Baraman and Veterinary Hospital, Soviet soldier Dikovskiy Sergi Nikolaiovich, caught in Herat on November 23, was exchanged for 7 Mujahideen.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked military post and killed 92 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized huge quantity of arms in Herat city (February 6). Mujahideen eliminated 2 Soviet-Karmal positions and inflicted heavy losses at Sharshari February 2 (February 9). Mujahideen killed 4 Soviet hirelings (February 25). Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Karmal attempts to occupy their positions in Herat outskirts (February 27). Mujahideen-controlled Baba Ji area witnessed heavy fighting for several days (February 27).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen mined 1 tank at Qila Pashtoon on Herat-Qandahar highway (February 7). Mujahideen destroyed a number of Soviet-Karmal posts in Herat city (February 5). Soviet bombing struck civilians at village Maroo (February 7). Mujahideen destroyed 8 posts, killed 90 Soviet-Karmal troops and shot down 4 helicopters (February 21). Soviet-Karmal retaliatory bombing killed 200 in Herat

city (February 21).

BBC: Citing WDS, Herat residents were advised (by Mujahideen) to leave and 500 women and children left while the rest went underground before Soviet retaliatory bombing, following Mujahideen attack on 8 Soviet-Karmal posts around Herat; Soviet bombing virtually levelled off a district of Herat city last week (February 18).

VOA: Mujahideen wipe out 8 of the Soviet-Karmal posts built by Soviet engineers around Herat city, thus liberating 20 km area January 19 (February 5). Soviet helicopters bombarded villages near Herat causing 200 civilian casualties February 7-8 and no travellers were reaching Quetta from Qandahar (February 18).

VOG: WDS citing eyewitness account, a number of Soviet troops included 90 Soviet-Karmal killed during Mujahideen attack on a military post in Western Herat (February 12). 200 civilians killed by Soviet-Karmal bombing in Herat outskirts (February 18).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed a large number of "saboteurs" in Herat outskirts (February 23).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen of Abu Hanifa Front struck force of 400 tanks in Chah area December 24. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy at Kal-e-Koh December 29. Mujahideen attacked several posts at Karvangah, Patabak and Qila Subh January 21. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their Sharafat Koh bases after inflicting very heavy losses February 2. Mujahideen rocketted Soviet-Karmal convoy in Bakwah district HQs February 2. Mujahideen foiled encirclement and inflicted heavy losses on Soviet and Karmal forces February 12 to 16. Soviet forces were reportedly building a new airfield in Farah Rud district and further Soviet reinforcements had moved into the province.

VOA: Huge Soviet armoured columns were clearing Bala Baluk area, 65 km off Farah city along Herat-Qandahar highway, to build a new airfield; both sides suffered sizeable losses during the Soviet operation January 16 to 27 and the area was now under their control (February 6).

VOIR: Mujahideen downed 1 MiG and destroyed 2 APCs at Sharafat Koh (February 2). Mujahideen repulsed third Soviet-Karmal offensive in Sharafat Koh after downing 2 aircraft, destroying 16 tanks and killing a large number of Soviet-Karmal troops (February 15).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed a number of "saboteurs", destroyed hideouts and seized large quantity of arms and ammunition during operations in Koh-e-Sufaid and Khak-e-Safed districts (February 23).

Central Afghanistan

Bamiya

Nil report from all sources.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck a military godown in collaboration with Karmal troops in Chagcharan January 18. Soviet-Karmal troops looted village Bala Murghab and killed 19 civilians while fleeing from Ghowr Mach near Iranian border January 12.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen downed 6 aircraft and 5 helicopters during prolonged fighting after discovery of their digging underground tunnel in Deh Rud district December-January. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal convoy at Lusan in Khas district January 12.

VOIR: Heavy Soviet-Karmal losses reported (February 16 and 23).

Kabul and Adjoining Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Operations in capital Kabul: Mujahideen captured Soviet-Karmal post in Kabul outskirts at Deh Sabz December 24; Mujahideen struck elite units of Karmal army December 27, Mujahideen raided Soviet-Karmal outpost in Khair Khana January 1, bomb explosion blew up arms-laden vehicles in northern part of Kabul airport early January; Mujahideen attacked a military post in Chardeh and killed 25 Soviet troops January 12; Khalq-Parcham shootout at Reshkor military base led to 20 Khaliqi arrests January second week; bomb explosion blew up government bus near Pamir Cinema January 13; bomb explosion (presumably by Khad agents) struck abolition area of Pule Kishte mosque January 15; Mujahideen captured Soviet-Karmal post in Chardeh area January 16; Mujahideen struck fuel tankers at Kote Sangi January 19; mine explosion destroyed 1 tank in Deh Sabz January 19; Mujahideen attacked/killed 40 Karmal men at Chehelestun Palace January 19; explosion in Pule Charkhi jail killed 3 Karmal troops January 19; Mujahideen missile (rocket) fire struck Karmal army positions at Deh Sabz January 29; Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal installations at Rishkor base February 14; Mujahideen shot 2 Soviet troops near Lal Mohammad Elementary School February 15; 1 helicopter fell down near Customs House February 21; Mujahideen destroyed most of the Khairkhana power house and Soviet retaliatory

bombing struck Deh Sahz area January 23-24. Mujahideen rocket attack struck Sarobi December 27. Mujahideen attacked 3 Soviet-Karmal posts in Mahipir area February 22. Mujahideen destroyed edible oil-laden truck in Kalakan area January 27. Mujahideen killed 20 Soviet troops on Salang highway January 26. Soviet force comprising 300 MVs attacked Mujahideen-controlled villages in Istalif and Farza and suffered heavy losses January 23. Mujahideen undertook major ambush operation at villages Hassandara and Qala Mirza of Farza area and in Kalakan area, followed by heavy retaliatory bombing January 24. Mujahideen raided government farm at Karizmir January 10.

VOIR: Mujahideen heavily damaged Kabul airport and Khad HQs (February 7). Mujahideen killed/wounded 21 Soviet-Karmal troops in Hussain Kot area (February 8). Mujahideen attacks on Kabul airport disturbed flight schedule (February 16).

Radio Tehran: 40 Mujahideen rockets struck key Soviet-Karmal targets in Kabul including U.S. and Soviet embassies, Kabul airport and senior military/party residential area in last few weeks (February 24).

VOA: Mujahideen rocket fire struck U.S. embassy in Kabul (February 1). Fighting reported in Shakardara; Mujahideen killed 80 Soviet-Karmal troops while attacking a village north of Kabul January last; Mujahideen rocket fire struck Kabul airport and U.S. and Soviet embassies January 27; Five foreign missions protested when (Soviet-Karmal) flares fell on or near their premises—increasingly after the recent visit of foreign journalists to Kabul; Soviet retaliatory attacks followed killing of 80 Karmal troops in Istalif last week (February 4). Mujahideen struck vicinity of Kabul during recent visit of foreign journalists; Mujahideen attacked Karmal army post south of Defence Ministry February 4; WDS reported explosions and gun battles in parts of Kabul for several nights February 6-9. Mujahideen rocket/mortar fire struck Kabul airport February 2 (February 11). Mujahideen ambushed 4 Soviet-Karmal convoys on Salang highway February 9 and 10 (February 18). Diplomats citing Karmal army sources reported heavy Mujahideen firing on Soviet camp near Dar-ul-Aman Palace and Defence Ministry Complex February 9; Heavy Soviet-Karmal bombing/shelling struck Istalif and Shomali Afghanistan (February 18). Mujahideen disguised in Karmal Police uniform captured 30 of the Soviet paratroopers dropped in Kazeen area under Mujahideen control 40 km southwest of Kabul February 18; 1 Soviet helicopter was downed killing 10 Soviet-Karmal troops February 21 (February 25).

VOG: Mujahideen disguised as Karmal policemen captured 30 Soviet paratroopers 50 km north of Kabul (February 25).

Radio Kabul: Gul Mohammad son of Taj belonging to Andrab

district of Baghlan sentenced to 21 years imprisonment in Kabul city (February 7). Security forces seized large quantity of arms/ammunition in Pashman district (February 22). Security forces killed a number of saboteurs in Charasiab district (February 22). A group of counter-revolutionaries voluntarily surrendered (February 23). Security forces killed 25 and captured 5 counter-revolutionaries (February 24). As a result of security operations in Takhar, Baghlan, Qandahar, Laghman and Kabul, 117 counter-revolutionaries were killed, 28 others arrested and huge quantity of arms seized last week (February 24).

Radio Moscow: Dozens of counter-revolutionaries were wiped out, over 20 "decoits" arrested and huge quantity of arms seized during operations in Baghlan, Takhar, Jozjan and Kabul (February 23).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Karmal attacks led to heavy civilian casualties January 3. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal supply convoy on Salang highway January 20. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal tank column after Soviet bombardment causing heavy civilian losses 8 km north of Charikar January 20. Mujahideen planted bombs on Soviet convoy, destroying 20 tanks and killing 40 Soviet troops in Haft Nau area of Salang January 2. Mujahideen destroyed Soviet-Karmal post near Charikar January 26. Another clash in Charikar over Karmal troops defection followed January 27. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal garrison at Qarabagh and prompted 400 Karmal defections January 30 to February 1. Mujahideen rocketted Gulbahar military posts February 3. Mujahideen mined 3 APCs at Char Qala. Mujahideen struck Charikar provincial HQs February 10. Mujahideen killed 8 Soviet troops and captured tank mechanic Sergi Michaelovich from Kiev during attack in Sinjit Dara valley.

Radio Kabul: 24 counter-revolutionaries voluntarily surrendered; a number of counter-revolutionaries were killed, 15 captured and large quantity of arms seized during operations in Daulatabad district of Parwan (February 19).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen blasted a building in Mahmud Raqi and killed 3 Karmal troops.

VOIR: Fierce fighting reported in Panjsher (February 18).

BBC: Mujahideen frustrated Soviet-Karmal attempt to occupy their route to Panjsher and big Soviet-Karmal expected (February 18).

VOA: Fierce fighting in Panjsher involved heavy casualties on both sides last week (February 4). Citing WDS, 100 Karmal and some Soviet

troops and several wounded civilians brought to Kabul hospitals from Panjsher, although no report of fighting received from Mujahideen sources; civilians wounded by Soviet bombing at Ustanik between Kabul and Panjsher (February 11).

VOG: 80 Karmal troops killed in Panjsher fighting last week (February 5). WDS reported heavy fighting in Panjsher (February 12).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: 20 Soviet and 15 Mujahideen killed in clash when Soviet paratroopers encircled Mujahideen heading for Qarghee via Nuristan at Kishmond January 15. Mujahideen killed Khad official Sabz Gul at Ali Shing January 18. Mujahideen simultaneously attacked Khan Qala, Mesri Qala and Nawa Qala February 12.

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 23 and captured 5 counter-revolutionaries (February 24).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked and besieged Soviet-Karmal troops at village Zarghun Shah in Mohammad Agha district and inflicted heavy losses January 15. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal search party near Kalangar January 21. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal post at Deh Muyhlun and Karmal retaliatory strike followed January 26. Mujahideen destroyed Soviet Karmal post near Pule Alam January 20. Mujahideen mined 1 tank near Ali Mughlan Pass January 29. Mujahideen struck Karmal militia posts at Subi, Bashi Kalay and Zair February 10. Mujahideen mined 1 APC at Zaidabad February 10.

VOIR: Mujahideen downed 1 helicopter and destroyed 2 tanks (February 7).

Radio Kabul: Security forces seized 5 surface-to-surface rockets and 5 shells of rocket launchers in Logar subdistrict suburbs (February 11).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal convoy inflicting heavy losses at Surkh Pul (70 km northwest of Kabul) January 15. Mujahideen ambushed military convoy in Maidan January 24. Soviet military convoy ambushed at Surkh Pul January 26. Karmal supply convoy ambushed moving from Kabul to Ghazni via Wardak.

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul media themes during February 1986 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Inciting Pakistani Tribals against the government and armed forces and also Afghan Mujahideen.
2. Inciting local Pakistani public opinion against Afghan refugees.
3. Foreign intervention in Afghanistan.
4. Projection of development and consolidation in 'Democratic Republic of Afghanistan' under the Saur Revolution.
5. Inciting Pakistani public opinion against the government.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow media themes during February 1986 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Foreign intervention.
2. Inciting Pakistani Tribals against the government and armed forces and Afghan Mujahideen.
3. Projection of development and progress in 'DRA' under the Saur Revolution.
4. Soliciting 'direct talks' between Kabul and Islamabad to normalise the situation 'around' Afghanistan.
5. Projection of 'fraternal' Soviet-Afghan ties.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1986: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 671 killed and 299 wounded (also 151 captured).

Karmal Casualties: 303 killed and 71 wounded (also 258 captured).

Soviet-Karmal Casualties: 1,037 killed and 316 wounded.

Defections: 783 Karmal troops/militiamen.

Mujahideen Casualties: 350 killed and 263 wounded.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 589 killed and 154 injured.

Soviet-Karmal Material Losses: 11 aircraft; 26 helicopters; 180 tanks; 25 APCs; 132 tanks/APCs; 62 posts; 61 vehicles; 20 trucks; 5 jeeps; 1,039 Klashnikovs; 15 wireless sets; 8 machine guns; 280 mines; 25 grenades; 2,13,000 rounds of ammunition; 6 Dschkas; 14 Zickwaks; 6 BM-13 missiles; 9 party officers; 1 R-118 mobile station; 12 different quantities of ammunition.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: 11 villages bombed; 210 houses destroyed; 25 houses looted; 5 Mosques destroyed; 3 markets bombarded; several dry fruit shops looted; several motor cycles burnt/seized.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN FEBRUARLY 1986: SOVIET-KARMAL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses: 239 killed and 101 captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Karmal ranks: 299.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 18 Klashnikovs; 5 missiles; 1 RMG; 5 mortars; 5 RPG shells; 7 different quantities of arms and ammunition; 8 bases/hideouts.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN FEBRUARY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xx	Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xxxxx	Lashkargarh	xxx
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxx		
	Zabul		Kalat Gilzai	
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	v
		xxxxxxxxxx		
	Paktika	xxx	Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	xx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxxxxx		
	Kunar	xxxxxx	Chagha Sarai	x
	Badakhshan	x	Faizabad	
	Takhar	xxxx	Taloqan	v
	Kunduz	xxx	Kunduz	
	Baghlan	xx	Baghlan	
	Samangan	xx	Samangan	
Bordering Iran	Balkh	xxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan	xxxxxx	Shebergan	
	Faryab	xxx	Maimana	xx
	Badghis	xxxx	Qala Nau	xxxx
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	xvvvv
		xxxxxxxxxx		
	Farah	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Farah	
	(Nimruz)	(xx)	(Zaranj)	
	Bamiyan		Bamiyan	
	Ghor	xx	Chagcharan	x
Central Afghanistan	Uruzgan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Tarin Kot	
	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		xxxxvvvvvv
		xxx		v
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar	xxx
	Kapisa	x	Mahmud-i-Raqi	x
	Laghman	xxxxxx	Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Pule Alam	v
	Wardak	xxxx	Koteasro	
	TOTAL:	304 Engagements		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL OPERATIONS FEBRUARY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

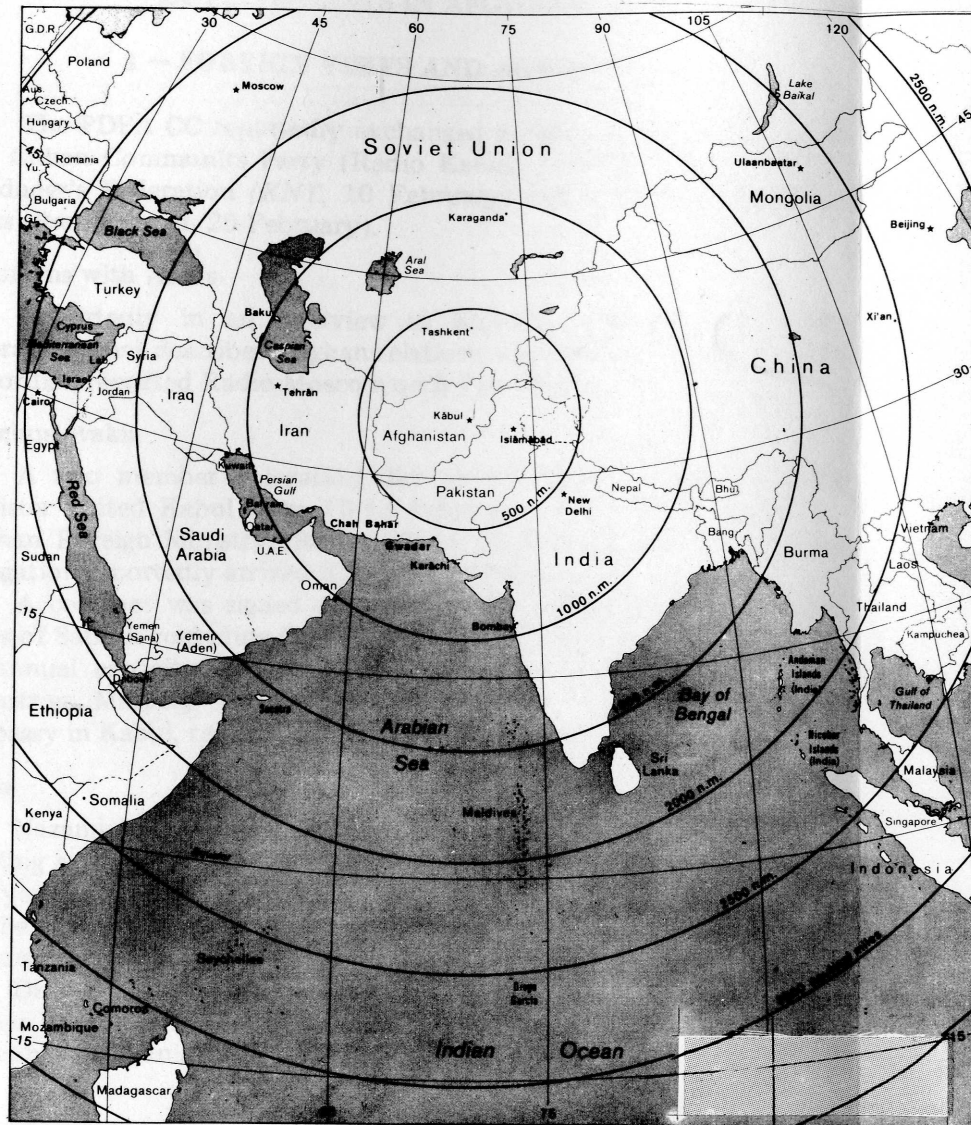
		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	x	x	
	Hilmand	x	xxx	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Zabul			
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xx	xxxx	xxxxx
	Paktika	xxx		
	Paktiya	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Kunar	xx	xx	xx
	Badakhshan		x	
	Takhar	xx	x	x
	Kunduz	xx	x	
	Baghlan	x	x	
	Samangan		xx	
	Balkh	x	xx	x
	Jozjan		xxxxx	x
	Faryab		xxx	
Bordering Iran	Badghis	x	xx	x
	Herat	xxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
	Farah	xxx	xxxxxx	xxxx
	(Nimruz)	(x)	(x)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan			
	Ghor		x	x
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan	xxxxxxxxxxxxx		x
	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxx	
	Parwan	xxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xx
	Kapisa		x	
	Laghman		xxxxxx	x
	Logar	xxx	xxxxxxxx	x
	Wardak	xxx	x	
	TOTAL:	107	135	62

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN FEBRUARY 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz Hilmand Qandahar Zabul Ghazni Paktika Paktiya Ningarhar Kunar	x	R (25)
Bordering Soviet Union	Badakhshan Takhar Kunduz Baghlan Samangan Balkh Jozjan Faryab Badghis	xxxxxxxxx x x xxx	RR (225)
Bordering Iran	Herat Farah (Nimruz)	x xxx	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan Ghor Uruzgan		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul Parwan Kapisa Laghman Logar Wardak	xxxx x x x x	R (25) R (24)
	TOTAL:	26 security operations	299 Returnees

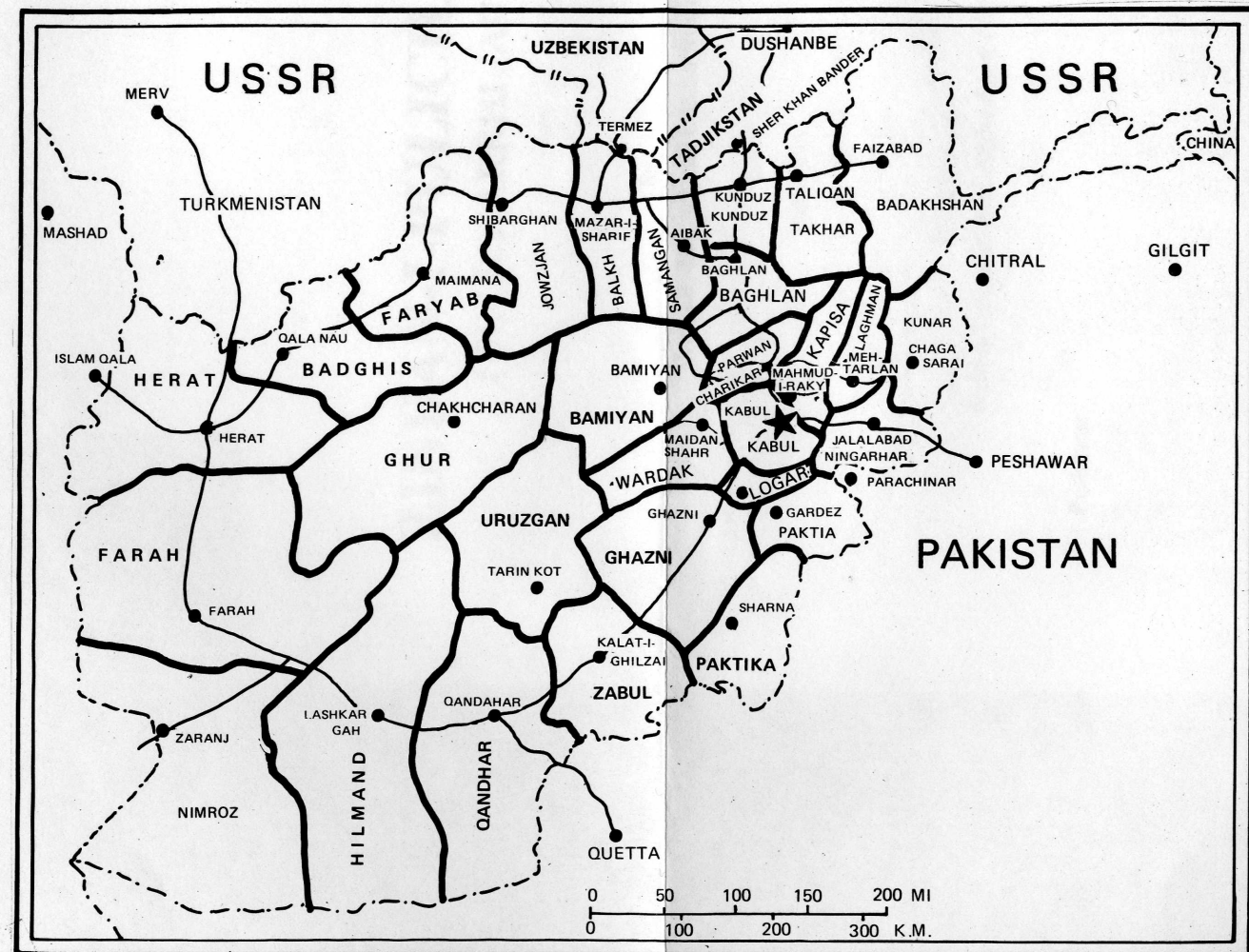
APPENDIX — VI A



APPENDIX — 6

MAPS

APPENDIX — VI.B



Mujahideen Sources: Conflict reported during February 1986 in 27 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan: *except* Zabul and Bamiyan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 11 provinces: Qandahar, Takhar, Baghlan, Jozjan, Faryab, Herat, Farah, Kabul, Parwan, Laghman and Logar.

tinely entered on the instructions of Ayatollah Muntzaeri into Afghanistan "to patch up differences existing between various groups and the setting up of a united Islamic front in Afghanistan" (Radio Kabul, 10 February).

Iraq

Sattar Furdeli (Chairman of the Central Council of TUA) left for Baghdad on 18 February on a "goodwill visit".

Libya

A 2-member delegation of the Libyan Trade Unions visited Kabul from 5 to 9 February at the invitation of the TUA and signed a protocol on cooperation for 1986-90 between the TUA and the General Conference of the Federation of Producers of Libya.

USSR

Najibullah Masir (Minister for Mines and Industries), heading a delegation visited Moscow from 3 to 13 February to hold talks with the Soviet authorities on further cooperation in the field of gas and oil extraction and exploration in Afghanistan.

A protocol was signed between the two countries in Kabul on 5 February for the Soviet supply of 400,000 doses of anti-typhus vaccine by the end of March 1986.

A contract was reportedly signed in Moscow for the purchase of two passenger aircrafts (TU 154M), each with a capacity of 180 passengers or 20 tons of cargo, by the Bakhtiar Afghan Airlines.

Reportedly Anahita Ratebzad addressed a press conference for Soviet Journalists in Moscow on 26 January 1986 claiming that "about 30,000 counter-revolutionaries have laid down arms".

Reportedly, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have signed in Moscow, an agreement on trade for the second half of the 1980s and a number of other documents regulating the trade between the two countries. Trade with the Soviet Union makes up of about sixty per cent of the general foreign trade volume of Afghanistan (Radio Moscow, 15 February). According to TASS, trade turn over between the Soviet Union and the DRA will grow 30 per cent. This envisaged by a five year trade agreement that was signed between DRA and USSR on 13 February, reported KNT on 16 February 1986.

An agreement on trade and exchange of goods for the period 1986-90, between Afghanistan and Soviet Union was reportedly signed by the Afghan trade minister in the Soviet Union, reported Radio Kabul on 22 February and KNT on 23 February 1986.

At the invitation of the CPSU CC, Karmal visited Moscow from 23 February 1986 to attend the 27th Congress of the CPSU (Radio Kabul, 23 February). He was accompanied by Keshtmand, Zeary and Najib.

On the occasion of the friendship week of the armies of Afghanistan and Soviet Union and to welcome the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Soviet Union, a friendship monument was reportedly inaugurated on 25 February 1986 in the central workshop department of the army of the DRA, reported *KNT* on 26 February 1986. A Soviet book and publication exhibition was also inaugurated on 26 February 1986 at the Institute of Social Sciences of the PDPA CC (*KNT*, 27 February).

UN

In 1986 the UN and its specialized international agencies will reportedly finance about 80 projects in various spheres including cultural, health and demographic activities in the DRA. Of the said projects 40 are being financed by the UNDP at a cost of \$ 12 million, 10 by the WHO at a cost of about \$ 3 million, 10 by the UNICEF worth about \$ 2 million. The rest of the projects which will cost approximately \$ 18 million to be financed by other specialized agencies of the UN, claimed *KNT* on 23 February 1986.

US

In his interview with a newspaper *Humanite*, Mikhail Gorbachev reportedly said that the US president signed a proclamation depriving Afghanistan of most favoured nation treatment in trade. Mutual Afghan-US trade amounted last year was said to be \$ 11 million (*KNT*, 17 February).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Meeting

A session of the Politburo of PDPA CC reportedly held on 3 February, endorsed the report of the Council of Ministers on the draft of the main aspects of socio-economic growth for the years 1986-90 "after comprehensive assessment" (*KNT*, 9 February). It was claimed that this is the first five year plan to be implemented after the April take-over.

It is envisaged in the draft that the scale of investment in the future five year plan would be about Afghanis 115 million. It has been claimed that this figure is higher than the whole investment made in the course of 20 years prior to the take over (*KNT*, 10 February).

Constitutional Committee

The Presidium of the RC approved the formation of the 75-members commission for the preparation of the basic constitution (Radio Kabul, 22 February).

Partymen Sacked

It has been reported that an 11-member Nangarhar provincial action committee comprising senior local officers and partymen (mostly Parchamis) was sacked on charges of corruption and misuse of official position. The investigations were reportedly spearheaded by Local KHAD.

Politburo Meeting

A politburo meeting, held on 20 February, reportedly decided the composition of the commission on drafting of constitution, the PDPA delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, besides hearing Saleh Zeary's report on participation in the 3rd Congress of the CP of Cuba and celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Kabul University.

Foreign Affairs Commission

The RC Commission on Foreign Affairs reportedly held its first session and adopted a declaration in regard to the UN proclamation of 1986 as the year of peace.

Economic Consulative Council

The Economic Consulative Council (ECC) was reportedly expanded to 42 members, entrusted more authorities and assignments and brought under the direct control of the Council of Ministers. It was also reported on 25 February to have elected its Chairman and three Deputy Chairmen.

3 — ECONOMY

Five Year Plan

The Politburo adopted socio-economic development plan for 1986 providing for the national income to grow by 26 per cent, reported Radio Moscow on 10 February 1986. The draft of "the main aspects" of the socio-economic development envisages rapid growth in industry, agriculture, transport and communication, domestic and foreign trade, basic establishments upgrading of living conditions and social services, in the receding order. It specifies the basic tasks for the development of material production, natural gas, industry, mines, machine manu-

facturing, light industries and food stuffs, textiles, agriculture and irrigation, transport and communication, domestic and foreign trade, basic construction, financial and banking system planning and administration of state affairs, reported *KNT* on 19 February 1986.

Conference on Land Policy

In a two-days session of Party and State activists, held on 1-2 February on the implementation of the land policy, it was claimed that there exist 398 active agriculture cooperative in which 64,700 peasants are organized with an area of land approximately 102,000 hectares. It was also claimed that in the past five years agricultural production has risen by about 15%, agricultural mechanized stations have increased five times, veterinary services by 45% and plant protection services by 30%. It claimed that the state has spent over 850 million Afghanis on the repair and reconstruction of irrigation system and have provided the irrigation departments of the provinces with tools and equipment worth 15 million roubles (notice the use of currency) (*KNT*, 2 February).

Reportedly five mechanised agricultural stations are currently working in the provinces of Balkh, Jauzjan, Baghlan, Kabul and Herat and four mechanised units in Kunduz, Samangan, Ghazni and Farah province, claimed *KNT* on 8 February.

Since the beginning of the land reforms over 3,27,090 peasant families were said to have given 695,405 hectares of land while more than 100,000 land ownership documents were said to have been distributed. 840 peasant councils were set up at village level, it was claimed in the conference.

The Conference, discussing "the problems and shortcomings", was reported to have adopted the following resolutions:—

1. Implementation of land and water reforms not as an aim but as means for ensuring prosperity of the peasants.
2. Taking appropriate measures for raising the agriculture and economy, the peasants.
3. Improvement of state sector in agriculture and elevation of the state farms to model state farmlands.
4. Attraction of private sector and national entrepreneurs for investment in agriculture sector.
5. Conservation of the villages as nucleus of socio-economic composition of the rural areas.
6. Maintenance of genuine order in delivering of financial, national and technical assistance to peasants, land owners and cooperatives.

7. Bringing new lands under cultivation.

Land Reforms

Landownership documents were reportedly distributed in Gardez and Baghlan provinces during the month under review. Besides, during the same period, 15 peasant councils were claimed to have been established.

Cooperatives

7,700 peasants have so far reportedly been organized in 49 agricultural cooperatives of Nangarhar province, claimed *KNT* on 8 February 1986.

A total of 32 new cooperatives and one provincial cooperative union are claimed to have been set up during the current Afghan year in the spheres of agriculture, consumer goods and handicrafts and over 13,000 people have reportedly been admitted to the membership of these cooperatives, claimed *KNT* on 11 February 1986.

Kabul Airport Expansion

The 'first phase' of the Kabul airport expansion complex project was reportedly inaugurated on 8 February, reported Radio Kabul the following day. It envisages the extension of runway length by 700 metres, pavement of runway for 2,800 metres, construction of 20,000 sq metres parking for local flights, pavement of 440,000 sq metres taxi-way, construction of terminal for local flights and installation of radio-technical and signal systems.

Matak Bridge

'Matak' bridge over Chorband river on Salang Highway, between Charikar and Jabul-Seraj in the Parwan province, destroyed in early 1984 by the 'counter-revolutionaries', was reportedly opened after reconstruction by the Afghan Ministry of Constructional Affairs.

Private Industry

It was claimed that 174 institutions were functioning in the private sector industry with a value of goods produced at 3.62 billion Afghanis a year, constituting 11 per cent of the total volume of industrial out put of the country. Last year, loans equivalent to 199.2 million Afghanis were given to the private industries by the IDB, an increase of 77 per cent as compared to the last year. "Under the present conditions", the policy outline, "this field of industry is regarded as a significant component part of the unified national economy" (*KNT*, 10 February).

2,000 nomad families have become ready to settle in Nangarhar province, *KNT* on 15 February.

Religion

It was claimed that over 600 clergymen receive salaries from the State in Kabul city alone. In the past four years over one billion Afghanis were reportedly spent on the repair and construction of mosques, takyas and other holy places. About 108 million Afghanis has been given as cash aid to Ulemas and Clergy of the country; 57 new mosuques have been built in Kabul and 527 repaired and renovated. Prior to April 1978, the official media claims, there existed only a small department with a limited staff of less 10 members, claimed *KNT* on 15 February 1986.

NFF

The CC of the National Front of Czechoslovakia and the Czech Committee of Solidarity with the Afro-Asian people in a joint statement reportedly expressed support and solidarity with the tribal Pukhtoons and condemned the military action of Pakistan (Radio Kabul, 20 and 25 February).

Indian Jami'at

The president of Jamiat-e-Ulema of Bajaur Agency in a message to the President of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Hind reportedly asked him to raise voice against military action of Pakistan (Radio Kabul, 16 February).

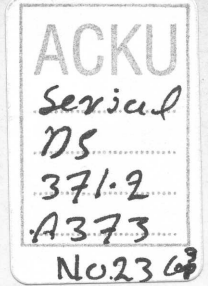
Nationalities

Over 730 women were organized in different councils of Qandahar province. A number of members in these councils reportedly joined the groups of defenders of the revolution, self defence and the soldiers of revolution (*KNT*, 2 February).

NFF Expanded

The NFF Central Council in its 7th Plenary Session on 3 February reportedly decided the following:—

1. Induction of 37 new members of the Central Council, 14 new members of the Executive Committee and 12 new members of the Presidium of Central Council.
2. Strengthening of explanatory work amongst frontier Pashtuns and Baluchis and maintaining close, active and permanent links with tribal jirgas and explaining DRA's objectives and



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